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CITY OF LANCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

and

The Chief Public Health Inspector

for the

Year Ended 31st December, **1970**

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J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
F. SHAW, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:
B. Armstrong; R. O. Booth

District Public Health Inspectors:
L. I. Wilkinson; K. Hartley; R. T. F. Dennison

Student Public Health Inspectors:
P. J. Astle (to 31.8.70); M. E. Jones; I. Penegar (from 21.9.70)

Technical Officer - Smoke Control:
W. Hosfield

Clerical Staff:
A. Duxbury; Miss E. M. Raby; Mrs. B. Foulds

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Public Health Department,
Thurnham Street,
Lancaster.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present for your consideration, this Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Lancaster for the year ending 31st December, 1970. The layout and contents follow the usual pattern and are in accordance with the Department of Health Circular 1/71.

Once again, the population has shown an increase, the mid-year estimate being the highest for many years, at 48,500. The recently published provisional census figure is considerably higher, however, at 49,525. With such a high proportion of elderly residents, 17.5%, over pensionable age, it is not surprising that the number of deaths exceed births, most years. After adjustment, however, to allow for the difference between the age and sex make-up of our population and that for England and Wales, the birth rate is the same as the national rate, 16.0 per 1,000 population, and death rate 11.4 for 1,000 population, just a little better than the national rate of 11.7.

It was an epidemic year for Measles, with the highest number of notified cases since 1963. This was despite a vigorous vaccination campaign, and well indicates the vital importance for high acceptance rates of all the available protective vaccines. Last year, I was concerned about the low acceptance of Diphtheria immunisation, but on detailed examination it soon became clear that this was a statistical fault in the recording system, and in actual fact, our hitherto high rate of 80% or thereabouts had been maintained. Towards the end of the year, yet another vaccine became available, against German Measles (Rubella), which although typically one of the mildest of infectious diseases, does have serious effects on the unborn baby, should a mother suffer during the early months of pregnancy, particularly causing blindness and deafness. It is now offered to girls in their 13th year of age, and by the year-end, sufficient vaccine had been allocated for 92 girls to be protected.

There were about 50 cases of Infective Hepatitis notified during 1970, the second full year in which records have been kept. This disease was thus the second most frequently reported notifiable disease, and is far more prevalent than had hitherto been appreciated - proving the value of medical statistics.

A surprise announcement was the proposal to withdraw the mobile X-ray Unit. Strong objections were made, and the decision was rapidly reversed. Whilst cases of respiratory tuberculosis are still being diagnosed, then the habit of regular chest X-ray should be encouraged. The mobile unit is invaluable in the rapid screening of particular communities, such as a school, home for the aged, or factory, if necessary, at very short notice, and whilst no open public sessions were held during the year, the unit visited the City once a month to examine the people referred by their general medical practitioner or myself.

Regarding the physical characteristics of the City, only a few pockets of property remain to be demolished as unfit, and we are moving towards the policy of improving the existing capital resources - a lot of money is invested in houses. It is cheaper and often preferable to give a whole area a "face lift", than to clean it and rebuild. Several exciting schemes are under way, and the final results should give much pleasure to the residents as well as pride to our professional staff who are responsible for the work.

The new shopping precinct and Market Hall have made the housewife's conditions pleasanter, and attract people from a wide area.

There is so much that we could do, with unlimited money, but every year shows progress in standards of health and pleasure in life. We get setbacks, as in our smoke control programme, yet continue to look for further improvements. Noise is yet another nuisance which should be tackled. We are assaulted by noise at an ever-increasing rate, and we should start to take records of noise levels in various parts of the City. With this basic information, we would be able to advise existing sources and inform new sources of what would be acceptable.

Finally, I thank the Committee for their interest in our work in the field of social and preventive medicine, and acknowledge the work of all my colleagues in the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1970

Area (in acres)			5,413
Population (Registrar-General's estimate) mid-year, 1970			48,500
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books			15,273
Rateable Value			£1,845,407
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£17,590
LIVE BIRTHS	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	334	295	629
Illegitimate	38	31	69
Total	372	326	698
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population			14.4
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population			16.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			10
STILL BIRTHS	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	-	2	2
Total	8	7	15
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			21
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	342	300	642
Illegitimate	38	33	71
Total	380	333	713
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	8	6	14
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			20
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			19
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			29
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	5	4	9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			13
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	4	3	7
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			10
	Males	Females	Total
DEATHS OF INFANTS IN FIRST WEEK, PLUS STILL BIRTHS	12	10	22
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			31
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			Nil
	Males	Females	Total
TOTAL DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)	344	411	755
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			15.6
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.4

TABLE I

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER DURING 1970
CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX

Causes	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	-	1	1
" " Oesophagus	-	1	1
" " Stomach	8	9	17
" " Intestine	12	7	19
" " Lung, Bronchus	30	6	36
" " Breast	-	10	10
" " Uterus	-	6	6
" " Prostate	3	-	3
Leukaemia	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	18	13	31
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	3	4
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
Anaemias	1	1	2
Mental Disorders	3	-	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	1	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3	3
Hypertensive Disease	5	4	9
Ischaemic Heart Disease	81	95	176
Other Forms of Heart Disease	16	15	31
Cerebrovascular Disease	31	55	86
Other Diseases of Circulatory Diseases	17	22	39
Influenza	2	10	12
Pneumonia	37	88	125
Bronchitis and Emphysema	21	12	33
Asthma	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	7
Peptic Ulcer	4	-	4
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3	-	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	4	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	3	4
Congenital Anomalies	4	5	9
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	1	4
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	2	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	3	7	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	4	9
All Other Accidents	5	8	13
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	3	1	4
All Other External Causes	2	-	2
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	344	411	755

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 est. population
Cancer (all forms)	127	2.62
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	.04

TABLE 2

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS, 1970 - 1960

YEAR	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total All Ages
1970	14	2	-	-	1	3	2	8	6	11	163	205	106	234	755*
1969	17	-	1	-	1	3	-	8	6	12	158	223	130	227	786
1968	15	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	9	14	171	214	112	247	790
1967	16	1	-	-	1	2	2	7	11	18	165	169	116	196	704
1966	14	-	-	1	2	3	-	8	6	15	194	202	134	226	805
1965	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	9	155	185	120	201	698
1964	18	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	23	165	175	142	215	748
1963	24	2	-	-	1	3	2	5	5	18	163	196	128	200	747
1962	22	2	-	1	1	3	-	5	12	19	174	215	121	242	817
1961	19	1	-	-	2	3	2	4	14	12	195	195	157	244	848
1960	22	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	7	23	161	172	112	206	708
Total 10 years 1960-70	181	8	2	3	10	22	11	44	84	163	1701	1946	1272	2204	7,651

*Includes 232 deaths assigned to the City which have occurred in Institutions.

TABLE 3

LANCASTER VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1970 AND THE PERIOD 1965-1969

Mid-year	Estimated Home Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-natal	
		No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births
1970	48,500	698	*14.4	755	*15.6	15	21	-	-	14	20.0	9	13
1969	48,170	705	14.6	786	16.3	9	13	-	-	17	24.0	8	11.0
1968	48,090	705	14.7	790	16.4	14	19	-	-	15	22.0	10	14.0
1967	47,060	756	16.1	704	11.2	12	15.9	-	-	16	21.0	11	14.5
1966	47,100	766	16.3	805	17.1	12	15.4	-	-	14	18.3	8	10.4
1965	47,510	753	15.8	698	14.7	15	19.5	-	-	14	18.6	12	15.9
Average 5 years 1965-1969			15.5		15.1		16.5		-		20.8		13.1

*Adjusted live birth-rate for 1970, comparability factor 1.11 = 16.0 per 1,000

*Adjusted death-rate for 1970, comparability factor 0.73 = 11.4 per 1,000

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at mid-1970 was 48,500, an increase of 330 from the mid-1969 figure.

Births

In 1970, there were 698 registered births, a few less than in 1969, giving an adjusted birth rate of 16.0 per 1,000 population, identical with the national rate. Table 3 shows the crude birth rate in Lancaster for the previous five years.

Of the 698 live births, 69 or 10% were illegitimate, the same as the previous year. The national figure was 8%.

Deaths

Deaths from all causes numbered 755, corresponding to a crude death rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population. The death rate "area comparability factor" has been specifically adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions within the City area. Thus Lancaster's adjusted death rate was 11.4 per 1,000, compared with the national rate of 11.7 per 1,000.

Table I shows the registered deaths classified by cause and sex under the 36 main headings used by the Registrar-General, but the relative importance of the principal causes may be more clearly seen in the table below:-

Principal Causes of Death	1969		1970	
	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	296	37.6	258	34.1
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	139	17.6	179	23.7
Cancer (including Leukaemia)	135	17.2	126	16.7
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	101	12.9	86	11.4
Violence (including motor vehicle accidents)	31	3.9	28	3.7
Diseases of the Digestive System	23	3.0	14	1.8
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate	12	1.5	8	1.1
Diseases of the Nervous System	11	1.4	11	1.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	0.3	2	0.3
All other causes	36	4.6	43	5.8
TOTAL	786	100.0	755	100.0

The rise in deaths from respiratory diseases is disappointing, as there had been a fall for several years. It would appear that the effects of air pollution and smoking could be with us for another generation.

Lung Cancer

Deaths from lung cancer in the City in each of the last ten years are shown in the accompanying table, along with total deaths and deaths from all forms of cancer. It will be noted that during this period 233 males died from lung cancer, compared with only 39 females. In 1970 the death rates from this disease in Lancaster, and England and Wales were respectively 0.72 and 0.62 per 1,000 population.

Year	Total Deaths (all causes)	Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Broncus		
			Males	Females	Total
1961	848	132	20	1	21
1962	817	125	24	3	27
1963	747	111	16	5	21
1964	748	105	19	1	20
1965	698	118	33	2	35
1966	805	115	18	4	22
1967	704	122	24	6	30
1968	790	108	17	3	20
1969	786	135	32	8	40
1970	755	127	30	6	36
Total 10 years	7,768	1,198	233	39	272

TABLE 4

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	LANCASTER M.B.		LANCS. ADMIN. COUNTY	ENGLAND & WALES
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1943	Nil	Nil	2.64	2.29
1944	Nil	Nil	2.18	1.93
1945	3	4.29	2.32	1.79
1946	1	1.07	1.42	1.43
1947	1	0.94	1.35	1.17
1948	2	2.27	1.07	1.02
1949	1	1.18	0.97	0.98
1950	1	1.28	0.98	0.86
1951	1	1.34	0.69	0.79
1952	1	1.33	0.80	0.72
1953	3	3.92	1.26	0.76
1954	Nil	Nil	0.90	0.69
1955	1	1.38	1.31	0.64
1956	1	1.51	0.51	0.56
1957	1	1.40	0.58	0.47
1958	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.43
1959	Nil	Nil	0.52	0.38
1960	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.39
1961	Nil	Nil	0.38	0.33
1962	1	1.20	0.38	0.35
1963	Nil	Nil	0.28	0.28
1964	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.25
1965	Nil	Nil	0.32	0.25
1966	Nil	Nil	0.23	0.26
1967	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.20
1968	Nil	Nil	0.23	0.24
1969	Nil	Nil	0.17	0.19
1970	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.18

It is satisfactory to record that there have been no deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion in Lancaster since 1962 and only one in the last thirteen years, compared with 12 such deaths in the previous decade (1948-57).

TABLE 5

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	LANCASTER M.B.		LANCS. ADMIN. COUNTY	ENGLAND & WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1943	32	44	54	49
1944	41	52	46	46
1945	31	45	50	46
1946	37	40	46	43
1947	43	41	47	41
1948	24	28	40.1	33.9
1949	32	39	38.4	32.4
1950	38	49	32.6	29.8
1951	28	38	29.2	29.6
1952	32	43	30.3	27.6
1953	24	32	29.1	26.8
1954	28	44	28.9	25.5
1955	23	32	26.6	24.9
1956	18	27	27.2	23.8
1957	21	30	25.2	23.1
1958	14	18.4	25.6	22.5
1959	16	21.0	23.7	22.2
1960	22	27.5	25.0	21.8
1961	19	23.4	24.1	21.4
1962	22	27.2	24.0	21.7
1963	24	30.1	23.3	21.1
1964	18	21.4	21.4	19.9
1965	14	18.6	19.8	19.0
1966	14	18.3	19.9	19.0
1967	16	21.0	20.0	18.3
1968	15	22.3	19.4	18.3
1969	17	24.0	19.3	18.1
1970	14	20.0	19.8	18.0

Fourteen infants under one year of age died in 1970, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate in Lancaster in 1901 was 190 per 1,000 live births.

Peri-natal and Neo-natal Mortality

Of the 14 infants who died at ages under one year, 9 failed to survive four weeks and 7 died within the first week of life. These early deaths were mainly due to prematurity, congenital malformations and respiratory diseases, as can be seen from the accompanying analysis of causes of death. The investigation of these causes is the principal hope for a future reduction in infant mortality rates generally.

Causes of death immediately after birth are more akin to causes of still-birth and differ from the causes, e.g. infection, operating later on in the first year of life. Peri-natal mortality (i.e. still-births and deaths in the first week of life) has decreased from47.8 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1962, to 31.0 in 1970. The fall in deaths round about the time of birth can be regarded as a reflection of the higher standards of obstetric care now available.

NO.	CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE
1	1a. Adrenal Haemorrhage. b. Ideopathic Septicaemia.	9 days
2	Virus Encephalitis and Pneumonitis. Inhalation of vomit being a contributory cause of death.	8 months
3	1a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome.	13 hours
4	1a. Prematurity.	2 days
5	1a. Cerebral Haemorrhage.	8 months
6	1a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome.	1 day
7	1a. Prematurity.	4 hours
8	1a. Prematurity.	22 hours
9	1a. Virus Pneumonitis.	6 months
10	1a. Prematurity.	2 hours
11	1a. (L) Sided Pneumonia. b. Infection.	8 days
12	1a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. b. Prematurity.	9 hours
13	1a. Medullary Failure. b. Massive Subdural Hematoma.	1 month
14	1a. Heart Failure. b. Patent Ductus Arteriosus (corrected by operation six days previously).	2 months

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The main work of the Public Health Department concerns the control of infectious diseases and environmental health and detailed reports on these services, which are directly controlled by the City Council, will be found in Section "C" and Section "D".

The present section is related to those health services which concern mainly the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. Although administered by statutory authorities other than the City Council, it is felt that some brief account of the nature and scope of these services will be of interest.

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946

Divisional Health Committee No. 2 of the Lancashire County Council are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the following health services, which are available to the citizens of Lancaster as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

1. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children including the provision of dental care, child welfare centres and day nurseries, as well as special arrangements for premature babies and unmarried mothers.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery.

3. Health Visiting.

4. Home Nursing.

5. Home Help Service, including night and evening attendance.

6. Immunisation and Vaccination. Existing schemes afford protection to children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.

7. Ambulance Service.

8. Mental Health Service. This provides supervision and after-care for two distinct classes, viz. those suffering from mental illness and those who are mentally handicapped. Mental Welfare Officers are responsible for the community care of such persons, working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists.

   A Junior Training Centre and Hostel have been established at Greaves House, Lancaster, for severely subnormal children as well as an Adult Training Centre at Torrisholme.

9. Prevention of Illness and Care and After-Care of Persons suffering from Illness; including health education, convalescent care, prevention and after-care of tuberculosis, provision of nursing equipment and apparatus, after-care of persons discharged from hospital, a domiciliary laundry service, a chiropody service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, and screening clinics to aid early detection of cancer of the cervix.

Welfare Services - National Assistance Act, 1948

The following welfare services are also administered by the Divisional Health Committee.

1. Residential Accommodation. For persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, accommodation is provided in the following hostels - Dolphinlee, Laurels, Fair Elms and Beaumont View, Lancaster; the Empress Hostel at Morecambe; Moor Platt and The Hermitage at Caton, and Slyne House at Slyne-with-Hest.

2. Care of Aged Persons in their Own Homes. The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded where necessary, so as to give adequate assistance, support and encouragement, in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes as long as possible.

3. Handicapped Persons. Registers are maintained for the blind, the partially sighted and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics, may after registration, be provided with occupational therapy, transport to social centres, holidays, chiropody treatment, etc.

4. Homes for Disabled and/or Old Persons. There are eight homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary organisations or by private individuals. These are registered and inspected regularly by the divisional medical staff.

School Health Service - Education Act, 1944

The school health service is controlled centrally by a committee of the County Council, and for the local administration of this service, the Divisional Medical Officer is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the routine medical and dental inspections of children carried out in the City schools, various clinics, some attended by visiting specialists, are provided for the correction or treatment of certain defects.

The admission of handicapped pupils to special schools is arranged through the County Medical Officer of Health. Medical supervision of children under the care of the Children's Department is also undertaken by the school medical officers. Details relating to local clinics are set out in the table on page 18.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, blood, nose and throat swabs etc. from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston, and I am indebted to Dr. Robertson, its Director, for much helpful advice in connection with epidemiological investigations.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as of milk and foodstuffs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is performed by the County Analyst, Dr. Bushnell, whose willing co-operation is also appreciated.

Nursing Homes

The following nursing home in Lancaster and district is registered with the County Council under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936:

Caton Green Nursing Home, Caton Green, Nr. Lancaster. Beds - 35 medical, 5 surgical.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES - LANCASTER CITY

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
I. CHILD HEALTH						
(1) Ashton Road	-	2-4 p.m.	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-
(2) Ryelands House	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-
(3) St. Bernadette's Church Hall	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
(4) 11 Patterdale Rd., Ridge Estate.	2-4 p.m.	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
(5) Marsh Infant School	-	-	2.0 to 3.30 pm	-	-	-
II. Immunisation and Vaccination	Arranged as required at all the above Child Welfare Centres					
III. MINOR AILMENTS	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
(1) Ashton Road	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-
(2) Ryelands House	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-
IV. HEARING TESTING, Ashton Road	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
V. ORTHOPAEDIC Ashton Road	-	By appointment	-	-	2nd Fri. alternate months by appointment	-
VI. **CHIROPODY** Ashton Road	-	-	9.0 to 12 noon	-	-	-
VII. SPEECH THERAPY						
(1) Ashton Road	9.30 to 12 noon. 2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Ryelands House	-	-	9.30 to 12 noon. 2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
VIII. DENTAL Ashton Road	Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily by arrangement					

SECTION "C"

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1970

DISEASE	AGE PERIOD - YEARS																
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Age Unknown	Total
Measles (excluding Rubella)	15	68	90	91	112	229	13	9	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	632
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	1	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice ...	-	-	-	1	2	20	5	3	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	47
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	16	68	94	95	115	265	18	15	9	7	5	1	1	1	-	-	710

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE, 1961-1970

DISEASE	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	Mean of 10 years
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	632	42	180	310	445	400	175	800	284	584	385.2
Dysentery	2	52	99	13	9	59	23	35	49	27	36.8
Scarlet Fever	16	18	30	11	29	61	16	25	48	14	26.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	1	10	8	50	1	32	19	5	8	14.0
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " non-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - infective ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
" " post infectious..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.2
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.1
Food Poisoning	5	1	1	1	-	-	12	2	5	4	3.1
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	47	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	710	134	338	343	537	521	258	883	391	637	

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 20 gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1970 and page 21 shows the comparative incidence of each disease over the past ten years. Tuberculosis is dealt with separately on pages 23 and 24.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

Sixteen cases of scarlet fever were notified and, clinically, cases continue to be of a mild type. Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the twenty-second year in succession is very satisfactory, this fortunate state of affairs can only be maintained provided the proportion of children immunised is maintained at a high level year by year.

Measles and Whooping Cough

There were 632 notifications of measles, well above the average incidence over the past ten years. There were 6 cases of whooping cough compared with one in 1969. The following table indicates the number of children in the City who have been immunised annually since 1956:

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS, 1956 - 1970

	No. of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who completed a full course of primary immunisation			No. of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a re-inforcement injection		
In Year	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
1956	462	411	101	968	9	6
1957	481	427	334	752	9	5
1958	689	647	603	1,059	13	10
1959	704	692	675	821	20	18
1960	659	630	642	1,041	61	100
1961	771	727	762	1,022	177	263
1962	679	634	679	1,040	203	341
1963	699	665	700	1,520	805	1,379
1964	788	704	788	1,356	473	1,222
1965	743	680	753	1,503	436	1,380
1966	621	550	625	1,606	403	1,547
1967	666	592	672	1,477	363	1,453
1968	521	473	521	1,457	329	1,442
1969	225	201	227	1,049	315	1,069
1970	343	308	432	398	101	435

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES, 1968-1970

In Year	No. of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who received primary vaccination
1968 ...	623
1969 ...	230
1970 ...	259

There were no re-vaccinations.

Poliomyelitis

The City has remained free from poliomyelitis since 1959. Vaccination against this disease first became available in the latter half of 1956 with Salk vaccine given by injection. The Sabin oral vaccine taken on a lump of sugar was introduced early in 1962 and has almost entirely superseded the injection method. The table below shows the number of persons who have been vaccinated since 1958:

No. of Individuals, aged 0-15 years, who have completed a full course of Primary Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

1958	...	3,194
1959	...	2,172
1960	...	644
1961	...	1,142
1962	...	770
1963	...	646
1964	...	402
1965	...	968
1966	...	695
1967	...	639
1968	...	635
1969	...	272
1970	...	356

Immunisation and Vaccination Programme

Under the National Health Service, a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus (lockjaw), poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and measles is available. This service is available for children at school clinics and child welfare centres as well as from family doctors, but yet far too many families fail to avail themselves of these valuable preventive measures.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is quick, safe and readily available, but in any one year far too many infants under two years of age remain unprotected. This is mentioned more fully in the introductory letter.

In Health Division No.2, at the end of 1970, the vaccination "acceptance rates" for children under two years of age were as follows:- diphtheria - 76%, whooping cough - 71%, poliomyelitis - 75%, smallpox 27%. A protective vaccine against German measles became generally available in 1970, and by the end of the year, 92 girls had been protected.

Tuberculosis - Incidence

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1970 was 9, 14 less than in the previous year. Over the preceding 10 years, notified cases averaged 18 per annum, and in 1915, when records were first started in the City, the annual incidence was about 120.

There were 2 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1970, as against 11 in 1969.

For all forms of tuberculosis, therefore, new cases notified totalled 11 against 30 in the previous year, and an annual average incidence of 22.5 for the period 1960-1969.

There has thus been a welcome drop, from last year's worrying high figure which highlighted the danger of too great a complacency when thinking about tuberculosis. In the words of one authority, it is a disease "which is controlled but not conquered". The comparative figures are given on the following page.

Year	New Cases Notified		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1970	9	2	11
1969 ...	23	7	30
1968 ...	14	2	16
1967 ...	18	1	19
1966 ...	22	4	26
1965 ...	19	2	21
1964 ...	13	6	19
1963 ...	14	8	22
1962 ...	14	3	17
1961 ...	25	6	31
1960 ...	21	3	24
Total ...	183	42	225
Average 10 years 1960-1969	18.3	4.2	22.5

The following table gives a summary of the known cases of tuberculosis in the City at 31st December, 1970:-

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	117	57	174
Non-respiratory	15	18	33
	132	75	207

Tuberculosis - Mortality

The table below shows the number of deaths registered, together with the corresponding death rates during 1970 and the preceding decade.

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis		All forms	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
1970 ...	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1969 ...	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1968 ...	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1967 ...	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1966 ...	3	0.06	-	-	3	0.06
1965 ...	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.02
1964 ...	2	0.04	1	0.02	3	0.06
1963 ...	2	0.04	1	0.02	3	0.06
1962 ...	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.02
1961 ...	3	0.06	1	0.02	4	0.08
1960 ...	4	0.08	-	-	4	0.08
Average of 10 years 1960-1969	-	0.04	-	0.01	-	0.05

Control of Tuberculosis

Progress in the control of tuberculosis in Great Britain in the last ten years or more has been dramatic. Nevertheless, the incidence of new cases and the mortality of this disease are still such that there can be no room for complacency.

Although the use of specific drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis has been the prime factor in controlling its spread in the community, there are already over 3,000 drug resistant cases in the country. The disease too often still goes undiagnosed, especially in elderly people, and there are still sufficient infectious people at large to have caused a primary infection in some 15% of school children by the age of 13. However favourable the trend over the last decade, unremitting efforts to prevent further infections among younger people remain essential.

Since 1957, routine tuberculin skin testing has been carried out in school children over 12 years of age. During 1970, 712 pupils in City schools who were found to be negative reactors to the tuberculin test were vaccinated under the B.C.G. programme. Positive reactors were all referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray examination and follow-up. In addition, the consultant chest physicians carried out B.C.G. vaccination on 207 infants and children in the local Health Division who were at risk from close contact with infectious cases. No separate figure is available for the number of these children resident in the City. Vaccination confers a substantial degree of protection against subsequent natural infection.

One of the most effective means of discovering unknown sources of infection is by mass radiography, and since 1961, a mobile unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board has been conducting an annual survey in this area. Over the past few years the following numbers of people in Lancaster have voluntarily submitted themselves for chest X-ray:-

1962	...	1,292
1963	...	4,543
1964	...	10,208
1965	...	1,264
1966	...	4,203
1967	...	7,995
1968	...	2,740
1969	...	3,010
1970	...	2,232

SECTION "D"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Annual Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
F. SHAW, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

CITY OF LANCASTER - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Under the Direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING

Inspection of Houses

Preparation of reports on general housing conditions in the City.

Repair of Houses

Preparation of specifications and schedules of costs.
Supervision of works.
Execution of works in default of owners.

Clearance etc. of Unfit Houses

Indication of areas needing re-planning and redevelopment.
Clearance of the buildings from such areas.
Demolition of single houses not included in areas.
Closure of dwellings which it is not practicable to demolish.

Valuation of Houses

Valuation of houses to ascertain whether they are capable of repair at reasonable cost etc.
Estimation of future life of houses.

Overcrowding

Ascertainment and abatement of overcrowding.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Inspection and supervision.

Rehousing

Investigation into special housing needs which call for priority.
Spraying of household effects when necessary in connection with rehousing.

RATS AND MICE

Destruction and infestation prevention.

INSECT ETC. PESTS

Destruction and control.

UPHOLSTERY ETC. FILLINGS

Supervision of premises where upholstery fillings are made or stored or used.
Sampling such fillings for examination as to cleanliness.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Examination and sampling.

Examination of:-

Meat at the time of slaughter.
Meat in butchers' shops etc.
Food of all kinds in shops, stores, warehouses, etc.
Supervision of the disposal of food condemned as unfit.

Sampling of:-

Food and drugs for analysis.
Foods for bacteriological examination.

Hygiene of Food Premises

Inspection of all premises used for the preparation, storage, handling and sale of food.
Advice on layout, design and construction of food premises.
Advice on equipment.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Supervision of distribution of milk.
Inspection of dairies.

Sampling of Milk for:-

Adulteration, Keeping quality.
Tubercle bacilli.
Brucella Abortus.

Pre-licensing Inspection of:-

Pasteurising plants.
Sterilising Plants.
Bottling establishments.
Routine inspection of plants and premises.

INSPECTION OF OTHER PREMISES, e.g:-

Factories.
Building and civil engineering sites.
Workplaces. Shops. Offices.
Places of entertainment.
Offensive Trade premises.
Schools.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Burial of the Dead.
Arrangement for care of people living alone under insanitary conditions.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Inspection of boiler etc. plants.
Observation of smoke from chimneys.
Investigations generally into atmospheric pollution.
Surveys etc. for Smoke Control Areas

GENERAL SANITATION

Investigation into complaints.
Abatement of nuisances.
Water supplies (purity and sufficiency of).
Purity of swimming bath water.
Inspection of camping sites.
Drainage.
Removals of accumulations of waste and offensive matter.

Rivers and Watercourses

Investigation into pollution.

Sewage Disposal

Sewage disposal from isolated buildings not connected to the town's sewerage system.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Investigations into causes of spread.
Disinfection of premises.

FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS

Investigations into causes.
Collection of specimens for examination.

PET ANIMALS

Inspection of pet animal shops.

PORT HEALTH

Inspection of crews' accommodation.
Ship drinking water supplies.
Rat and vermin destruction.
Enquiries re infectious diseases and sickness amongst crews.
Supervision of shellfish layings and collection grounds.

Public Health Department,
Thurnham Street,
Lancaster.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

An annual report in some respects is like a balance sheet which sets out what has been achieved with the resources made available and enables you to judge whether or not the public are obtaining value for the money that is spent on the services. This is particularly important at the present time because of the coming changes in the pattern of Local Government. The re-casting of the structure and functions of Local Government is obviously necessary to meet changes in the pattern of communal living. Generally speaking, larger local authorities with greater resources are necessary to adequately provide all the community services now demanded. Care needs to be taken, however, to ensure that there is real public participation in the selection and management of all services provided for the community.

The new pattern for the environmental health services has not been decided upon in detail, but it is proposed, for example, that the functions in regard to smoke control and food and drugs administration be transferred to the County Council.

Now is the time for District Councils to examine the balance sheet and consider whether they have had value for money in the past and are likely to do so under the present arrangements in the future, or whether the public would be better served if these and similar functions were transferred to the County Council.

During 1970, the Department carried out its many functions efficiently, without fuss or ballyhoo. We continued our programme of surveying areas of sub-standard housing in the City by a survey of the Moor Lane/Lodge Street area. A report on this area was published in November and besides dealing with the condition of the houses, it gave a great deal of information about the costs of repair and improvement, and rent and mortgage repayments, etc. The effect of improvement or replacement on the charges that will have to be paid by the householders is just as important as the improvement of the houses themselves. Surveys of areas are, in my opinion, important to enable you to be kept informed of the conditions in areas showing signs of decay and deterioration, but it would be wise occasionally to take a look at the housing needs of the City as a whole so that reliable information is available about the shortage of houses and housing expectation of the community.

Unfortunately, during the year the City's Smoke Control Orders were suspended so that, much to my disappointment, little progress was made towards making our city free from smoke.

During the year considerable efforts were made by your officers to find a solution to the problem of the offensive smells emanating from the animal by-products plant. Visits were made to similar plants in other parts of the country and analyses of the gases were made, but a solution has not yet been found.

Information on the execution of the many functions of the Department, e.g. the examination of meat and other foods and the inspection of premises, is given in the body of the report.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Committee for their support during the year, and to acknowledge the loyal support and co-operation of the whole staff of the Department.

Yours faithfully,

F. SHAW,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

The following tables show the total number of premises visited during the year, the defects or nuisances found and abated, the number of notices served, and types of inspections and visits made, excluding housing.

Statistical and other information concerning housing conditions is given on pages 33 to 36.

Public Health Inspections during 1970

No. of visits and inspections - 9,213.
Defects or nuisances:- No. discovered 732. No. abated or remedied 279.
No. of notices served:- Informal 438. Statutory 66. Legal proceedings Nil.

Types of Inspections and Visits other than Housing

Atmospheric pollution	419
Rodent control	72
Infectious disease enquiries	72
Food inspection	424
Miscellaneous Public Health inspections	591
Miscellaneous enquiries	743
Butchers' shops and stores	60
Bakehouses	24
Ice cream premises	10
Fish fryers' premises	3
Food shops	234
Food preparing premises	103
Other food premises, general	22
Public houses	3
Markets	54
Restaurants	30
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	-
Slaughterhouses	77
Combustion plants	19
Food vans and milk vehicles	1
School Meals Service	8
Canteens	1
Verminous premises	2
Pest Control	66
Smoke Control Area inspections (dwellings)	625
Smoke Control Area inspections (other premises)	4
Public conveniences	10
Schools	70
Factories and Workplaces	19
Food poisoning and Enteric Diseases enquiries	13
Keeping of animals	45
Meat inspection (Slaughterhouse)	596

Complaints Received

Accumulation of rubbish	33
Animal nuisances	19
Blocked drains	121
" sewers	8
" street gullies	4
Dampness	20

Complaints Received (cont'd.)

Defective ceilings	1
" chimneys	6
" dustbins	8
" eavesgutters	8
" fireplaces	2
" rainwater pipes	4
" roofs	18
" sinkwaste pipes	2
" water closets	15
" water pipes	6
" water supply	4
" windows	4
Dirty premises	13
Foul and obnoxious odours	102
Insect pests	162
Mice	364
Miscellaneous	40
Overcrowding	5
Pigeons	5
Rats	228
Moles	3
Smoke nuisances	4
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	13
Noise nuisances	2
General defects in houses	28
Water in cellar	20
Water supply	4
Dirty yards	8
Unsatisfactory foods	10
Wasps' nests	27

Nuisances Abated following action by the Public Health Inspectors

Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, etc.

Drains cleared from obstruction	34
Public sewers cleared from obstruction	10
Drains re-laid or repaired	8
Sewers re-laid or repaired	-
Soil pipes, waste pipes etc. repaired or renewed	1

Water Closets

W.C. compartments rebuilt or repaired	2
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	3
W.C. basins renewed or repaired	2
Additional W.C's provided	-

Various

Offensive accumulations removed	11
Dustbins provided	14
Miscellaneous	14
Other nuisances abated	5
Smoke nuisances abated	8
Animal nuisances abated	2

Camping Sites (Other than military), Caravans, etc.

There are no authorised caravan or camping sites in the City.

STEPS TOWARDS CLEANER AIR

A shortage of solid smokeless fuel during 1970 resulted in the suspension in the City of all Smoke Control Orders during the latter part of the year. Although this was a retrogression, the alternatives would have resulted in hardship to those with solid fuel heating appliances in their homes, or a disregard for the rule of law. Fortunately, the shortage was not of long duration and with ample supplies of other fuels, we should now be able to look forward to more vigorous efforts to free our town from smoke pollution.

Natural gas will be available in the City during 1970, and this should encourage its use in preference to other fuels which contain sulphur. Several of the larger industrial firms in the City have plans for converting their steam raising plants from other fuels to natural gas. With a determined drive by both the City Council and the public, we could, within a few years, have a smoke free town which was envisaged in my report "Cleaner Air" dated March, 1958.

Observation of Chimneys

During the year your Public Health Inspectors made 33 observations of factory, etc. chimneys. The total time spent on these observations was 16 hours. 30 minutes. Of this time the periods during which the various shades of smoke were emitted are shown in the following tables:-

Length of time (in minutes) during observations when smoke was emitted from chimneys

RINGELMANN SHADE NUMBERS

0	0 - 1+ Light	2+ x 3+ Dark	4+ Black	Total
27¼	926	33¾	3	990

The number of smoke nuisances recorded and action taken were as follows:-

Nuisances recorded	Verbal Warnings given	Written Notices sent	Legal Proceedings
-	-	-	-

Inspection of Combustion Plants in Factories, etc.

Nineteen routine inspections of combustion plants were made during the year.

Measurement of Air Pollution

The average daily concentration of smoke in the atmosphere during each month is shown in Table I and the average daily amount of sulphur dioxide is given in Table II.

TABLE I

Average Daily Concentration of Smoke in the Atmosphere
in microgrammes per cubic metre

Month	P.H. Dept.	Ripley School	Christ Church School	Museum
January ...	72	70	60	96
February ...	75	60	75	98
March ...	57	40	50	81
April ...	41	18	41	54
May ...	35	22	24	34
June ...	26	13	13	35
July ...	10	8	15	17
August ...	37	11	28	39
September ...	29	25	22	35
October ...	39	21	33	41
November ...	53	35	50	76
December ...	69	52	60	76

TABLE II

Sulphur Dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre

Month	P.H. Dept.	Ripley School	Christ Church School	Museum
January ...	139	132	122	183
February ...	104	134	115	154
March ...	65	90	107	128
April ...	72	41	92	104
May ...	28	53	77	65
June ...	70	70	90	111
July ...	25	28	62	44
August ...	67	40	65	78
September ...	57	27	60	90
October ...	61	39	73	63
November ...	90	80	70	128
December ...	126	95	101	137

NOISE NUISANCES

Five complaints alleging noise nuisances from pneumatic road drills were received by the Department during the year.

After investigation and consultations with the firms operating these drills, suitable and effective mufflers were fitted and the nuisances reduced.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises - 3. Types of offensive trades:-

Fellmongers	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	1

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

Number of premises in the district, in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold		...	...	-
Number of inspections	...	...	...	-
Number of samples taken	...	...	...	-

HOUSING CONDITIONS

For about 100 years, annual health reports have made reference to unsatisfactory housing conditions, and in spite of ever-increasing wealth and technical knowledge, it has never been possible for your health officers to say that housing conditions throughout the City were satisfactory. As living standards have risen, so have the housing expectations of ordinary people, but for many reasons the general standard of housing has not risen as fast as other factors in the standard of living. One reason for this is the relatively small amount of money which the nation as a whole is willing to spend on housing, whether it be in the form of rent or capital.

The most urgent problem facing Lancaster is the repair and improvement of several areas of housing, and unless this is speeded up, it might well result in the necessity for large scale clearance and replacement at high cost.

During 1970, the Health Department continued its task of surveying areas of sub-standard housing and in November the report on the Moor Lane/Ridge Street area was published. This was the third and largest area to be surveyed during the last three years. It contains some of the worst and most neglected housing in the City. Nearly a quarter of the houses in the area are beyond redemption, but most of these are on the line of the proposed Eastern Relief Road, so will have to be demolished in any event. The demolition of the unfit property will assist in improving the general environment, but there will be difficulties in deciding how much money from the rates should be spent on improving an area of this nature. Certainly it is not much use improving houses alone and leaving narrow back streets which are incapable of being cleaned, or making no provision for children's playgrounds.

Higher standards have to be paid for, so the rents of the houses after improvement will rise. The survey, however, indicates the willingness of most people to pay more for better accommodation.

There is virtually no statutory overcrowding in the City and the current slum clearance programme is up-to-date.

Houses in multiple occupation are, generally speaking, being kept up to a reasonable standard, but there are one or two areas of this type of property which require continual supervision by your Public Health Inspectors.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Inspections and Visits

Number of initial inspections of houses	31
Number of above houses found to be in multiple occupation ...	7
Total number of inspections made during 1970	84

Manner of Occupation

Houses of initial inspection, found to contain more than one letting	7
Number of separate lettings in these houses	27
Number of persons living in these lettings	53
Number of houses, on initial inspection, found to be used for board and lodging ...	12

Unsatisfactory Conditions Found

	No. of Lettings
Overcrowded	-
Inadequate lighting (natural or artificial)	-
Insufficient ventilation	-
No water supply within the letting	6
Lack of personal washing facilities	8
Inadequate drainage or sanitary conveniences	1
Inadequate facilities for the storage, preparation or cooking of food, and disposal of waste water	14
Lack of space heating facilities	-
No satisfactory means of escape from fire	-
Lacking proper control and management	10

Action Taken

Notices to abate overcrowding	-
Formal notices served for execution of works	-
Informal notices served for execution of works	8
Management Order made	-
Management Order revoked	-

Unsatisfactory Conditions Remedied

Overcrowding abated	-
Lighting improved or provided	-
Ventilation improved or provided	-
Water supply provided within the letting	1
Appliances installed for providing hot water	-
Wash-hand basins provided	-
Baths installed	1
Water closets provided	1
Sinks provided	8
Food storage facilities provided	8
Cookers provided	-
Space heating appliances fixed	-
Means of escape from fire provided	1
Houses reverted to single occupation	1

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the City.

Rehousing by the City Council

During 1970, the Housing Department rehoused 136 households who were living in rooms.

HOUSING - GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Houses without Internal Piped Supply of Water, etc.

(a)	Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply.	Nil
(b)	Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation.	Nil

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Houses inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts	843
Number found to be in need of repair and repairable at reasonable expense	2
Number not repairable at reasonable expense	103
Miscellaneous visits	751
Number of re-inspections	283

Notices Served for Housing Matters

Formal notices under Public Health or Housing Acts	15
Informal notices	8
Verbal requests for repairs	10
Notices to owners concerning lack of information in rent books	-

Result of Action

Number of houses repaired	12

Repairs to Dwellings

Roofs repaired or stripped and renewed	4
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	2
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	13
Internal walls replastered or repaired	11
Windows repaired or renewed	4
Doors repaired or renewed	1
Floors repaired or renewed	1
Chimney stacks rebuilt	1
Water supply systems repaired	5

SLUM CLEARANCE DURING 1970

Demolition and Closure of Dwellings during 1970

Unfit houses demolished during the year	-
Number of families rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes	-
Number of persons rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes	-
Houses closed during the year	1
Number of persons rehoused from these houses	6
Dwellings, which were parts of buildings, closed	1
Number of persons rehoused from these dwellings	1

HOUSES IMPROVED WITH THE HELP OF FINANCIAL GRANTS

The City Architect has kindly supplied the following information with respect to the improvement of dwellings and provision of new dwellings:-

Discretionary Grants

Total number of schemes submitted to the Council	51
Number of dwellings affected by the schemes	48
Number of schemes completed by the end of the year	32
Additional dwellings provided	3

Standard Grants

Applications submitted to local authority to full standard ...	141
Applications approved by local authority to full standard ...	137
Work completed	135

NEW DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

	Houses	Flats
By the City Council	-	36
By private persons	75	2
	75	38

OVERCROWDING

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV

There were no cases of statutory overcrowding during the year. The present standard for overcrowding was prescribed in 1935, and is far too low for the 1970's.

ANIMAL BY-PRODUCT PLANT - NIGHTINGALE HALL FARM

The problem of offensive smells from animal by-product plants both in Lancaster and in other parts of the country remains unsolved, but some progress was made during the year towards finding a solution.

The effluent gases from the Lancaster plant were analysed. The analyses showed that the gas treatment plant, which has been installed over the last few years, is reducing the gases which give rise to obnoxious smells from about 376 parts per million before treatment, down to less than one part per million. The gas treatment plant includes three condensers, water scrubbers and final chlorination. Unfortunately, the odour threshold level of these gases, i.e. the minimum concentration at which the gases are discernible by the human nose, is far less than one p.p.m. Very sophisticated apparatus is needed to measure such small amounts of these gases and this is available only in a very limited scale. Also one estimate given to the Lancaster firm indicates that the cost of the analyses which would give results well below the one p.p.m. level could be in the region of £1,000 per sample.

Research into the problem both at local and national level is to be put in hand and there are hopes that a solution will be found.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

No conditions were recorded which would necessitate the City Council taking action.

SANITARY ETC. CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Routine inspections of all the schools situated in the City were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Information concerning the present sanitary, drinking, and washing arrangements, etc. for the scholars in the schools is given below:-

Total number of schools in the City	37
Number with fresh water closets only	37
" " unsatisfactory yard surfaces	2
" " inadequate washing facilities	19
" " inadequate drinking facilities	1

SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND REFUSE COLLECTION

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information concerning improvements to the sewerage system and refuse collection:

Sewerage System - New sewers laid

200 yards Combined 9" sewer.
325 " " 12" "
230 " 9" S.W. sewer.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A seven-day collection of refuse was maintained during 1970. The following tables show the number of dustbins emptied weekly, and the estimated weight of refuse collected in tons per annum, including a summary of salvage collection:-

Total No. of Dustbins Emptied (weekly)	Estimated Weight of Domestic Refuse Collected (in tons) (per annum)	Estimated weight of Trade Refuse Collected (in tons) (per annum)
19,500	10,000	105

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTION FOR THE YEAR

Waste Paper		Textiles		Metals		Bottles & Jars		Miscellaneous	
Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £
10 0	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960-1970, and Milk and Dairies Regulations

Milk Supply: Supervision and Distribution

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Information concerning the number of licences in force under the aforementioned Regulations during 1970 is given below:-

Untreated Milk:	Bottling Nil.	Dealers other than bottlers 43.
Pasteurised Milk:	Pasteurising Plant Nil.	Dealers 81.
Sterilised Milk:	Dealers 54	
Ultra Heat Treated Milk:	Dealers 3	

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ETC. TESTS

Sampling of Milk for Good Keeping Quality and for Evidence of Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation

Information concerning the testing of milk for good keeping quality and for adequate heat treatment is given below:-

Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests

	Untreated Milk	Pasteurised Milk
Total number taken	18	7
Number Satisfactory	13	6
Number Unsatisfactory	3	-
No result	2	1
Percentage Unsatisfactory ...	16.66%	-

Samples of Milk taken for Phosphatase Tests

	Pasteurised Milk
Total number taken	7
Number Satisfactory	7
Number Unsatisfactory	-
No result	-

Samples of Milk taken for Turbidity Tests: Number taken Nil.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

	No. of Samples Raw Milk	Positive			Negative	Equivocal
		Ring Test	Culture Test	Biological Test		
Ring Test	18	3	2	-	9	-

Action taken:- Affected animals were slaughtered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
13	11	2	13	-	9	2	2	-

Chemical Examination

Neither of the two samples of ice cream sent for analysis contained less than the legal minimum of 5% fat.

Table showing Fat Content:-

No. of Samples Taken	Under 5%	5% - 7.5%	7.5 - 10%	Over 10%
2	-	2	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN GENERAL

The table below gives information concerning the results of routine bacteriological examination of food. There is no legal standard for assessing whether a food is hygienically satisfactory when sold to the consumer, but an arbitrary standard has been agreed with the Public Laboratory Service. For a sample to be deemed hygienically satisfactory it should have:

Cooked Foods:	Less than 100,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C. Less than 50,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C. Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme. Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 1 gramme. Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.
Raw Meat Products:	Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C. Less than 5,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C. Faecal coli should be absent in 0.01 gramme. Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme. Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.
Deep Frozen Raw Meat Products:	Less than 500,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C. Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C. Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme. Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme. Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs:

Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Beef Sausage ...	2	1	1
Corned Beef ...	1	1	-
Cracked Eggs ...	1	1	-
Lamb's Liver, Cooked	1	1	-
Meat Pie ...	1	1	-
Pork and Egg Roll..	1	1	-
Totals	7	6	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars of meat inspection at the Abattoir carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year:

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at Abattoir

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,749	969	32	20,375	32,627
Number inspected	4,749	969	32	20,375	32,627
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-					
Whole carcases condemned ...	2	15	10	16	83
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2,237	715	6	298	1,133
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	47.15%	75.34%	50.00%	1.54%	3.73%
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcases condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.02%	-	-	-	-
Cystercercosis:-					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total Units Killed and Inspected:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1956	31,390	696	22,658	23,979	78,723
1957	33,040	417	21,966	25,719	81,142
1958	35,940	242	24,184	29,547	89,913
1959	31,070	360	34,286	29,304	95,020
1960	35,140	387	32,620	29,106	97,253
1961	42,290	471	42,616	31,884	117,261
1962	44,150	666	39,610	32,853	117,279
1963	55,800	654	39,814	34,488	130,756
1964	42,550	369	36,874	36,345	116,138
1965	40,420	270	36,126	40,245	117,061
1966	46,940	276	43,084	41,373	131,673
1967	53,970	522	49,470	41,880	145,842
1968	56,890	81	40,394	50,763	148,128
1969	68,760	84	38,774	51,747	159,365
1970	57,180	92	40,750	97,881	195,923

For conversion from animals killed and inspected to inspection units the following equivalents are used:-

One cattle beast	10 units
One calf	3 "
One sheep	2 "
One pig	3 "

Amount of Meat Condemned by Weight:

(a) For Tuberculosis

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	-	-	1	2
Calves	-	-	-	-
Sheep	-	-	-	-
Pigs	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	2

(b) For Other Conditions

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	14	2	3	1
Calves	-	5	3	26
Sheep	1	4	0	4
Pigs	6	10	2	19
	22	3	1	22

Particulars of Other Foodstuffs Condemned during 1970

Four hundred and twenty-four visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food, and the following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Tinned Food	Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Meat	194	-	4	2	25
" Milk	20	-	-	-	19
" Fish	17	-	-	-	14
" Fruit	1,040	-	14	2	15
" Vegetables	554	-	4	3	1
" Miscellaneous	150	-	1	1	5
	1,975	1	5	2	23

Other Condemned Foods

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Biscuits	-	-	1	20
Cheese	-	-	-	7
Cereals	-	1	0	6
Chickens	-	5	0	27
Fish	-	-	3	12
Flour	-	-	2	3
Meat	-	2	1	12
Milk Powder	-	-	2	0
Miscellaneous Quick Frozen Foods	-	1	0	6
Prunes	-	-	1	0
Tea	-	-	1	20
Vegetables	-	6	2	2
	-	19	1	3

139	Bars Assorted Chocolate and Sweets.
37	Cornish Pasties.
226	Meat Pies.
138	Sausage Rolls.
5	Boxes Grapes.

Routine Inspection of Food Premises

The following routine inspections of food premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970:-

Canteens	1
Bakehouses	24
Butchers' Shops	60
Abattoir	77
Fish Fryers	3
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	30
Ice Cream Premises	10
Market Stalls	54
Other Food Premises	22
Milk Shops	4
Public Houses	3
Food Preparing Premises	103
Food Shops	234
Food Vehicles	1

Improvements and Repairs Executed in Food Premises following action by the Public Health Inspectors

Walls repaired or decorated	3
Ceilings repaired or decorated	2
Provision of screens	2
Provision of nail brush	1
Cleansing of refrigerator	1
Exclusion of animals	1
Cleansing of floors	1
Cleansing of utensils and equipment	3
Provision of floorcovering	1
Provision of wash-hand basin	1
Provision of hot and cold water supply	1
Provision of soap and towels	2
Miscellaneous	1

Improvements in the Market Hall

During the year, the improvements to the Market continued and by the end of the year, all the food stalls had been brought up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Apart from the improved hygienic conditions, the new stalls have changed the appearance of the Market and made it a more attractive shopping area.

A new refuse collection area was also constructed and it is hoped that when the bulk refuse containers are installed, the hygiene in this area will improve.

Sampling and Analysis of Food and Drugs for Adulteration, etc.

The following tables indicate the number and type of samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year:-

MILK

Number of Samples taken		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Informal	-	-	-
Formal	25	25	-

	Milk Fat	Non-fatty Solids	Water
Average for the year	3.84%	8.50%	87.66%
Presumed legal standard	3.00%	8.50%	88.50%

Analysis of Other Food and Drugs

Samples of the following foods were submitted for analysis during the year:-

Food or Drug	No. of samples taken	Not Genuine
Apple Turnover	1	1 (a)
Beans, Tinned	1	1 (b)
Beer Dregs in Dirty Bottle	1	1 (c)
Cake (Crunchie)	2	1 (d)
Cheese	1	1 (e)
Corned Beef	1	-
Cut Green Beans, Tinned	1	1 (f)
Fish Cakes	1	-
Fruit Salad	1	1 (g)
Meat Pie	1	-
Meat and Potato Pie	1	-
Pork, Tinned	2	2 (h)(i)
Sage, Dried	1	-
Sausage, Catering	1	-
" Pork	1	1 (j)
Gin	1	-
Rum	1	-
Sherry	1	-
Vodka	1	-
Whisky	1	-

Cont'd.

(a)	Contained small splashes of human blood.	Manufacturer cautioned and complainant informed.
(b)	Contained part of cooked bee.	Manufacturer cautioned and complainant informed.
(c)	Peculiar flavour due to presence of 0.8% salt.	Supplier informed.
(d)	Contained 93 p.p.m. hydrocarbon oils.	Confectioner cautioned and complainant informed.
(e)	Growth of penicillin roqueforti on surface.	Shopkeeper cautioned and complainant notified.
(f)	Contained ground beetle.	Manufacturer cautioned and vendor notified.
(g)	Peculiar flavour due to presence of 0.8% salt.	Supplier informed.
(h)	Low in meat content.	Packers communicated with.
(i)	Contained small piece of hide.	Packers cautioned and complainant notified.
(j)	Contained 175 p.p.m. sulphide preservative without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.

WATER SUPPLY

Sources, Purification and Distribution

The City's water supply is derived partly from a moorland catchment area and partly by abstraction from the River Lune. The water from both sources is subjected to filtration and chlorination before distribution. All dwellings in the City have an internal piped supply from the public mains.

Sampling of Tap Water

Results of the samples of tap water submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and of swimming bath water sent for bacteriological examination, are given in the following tables:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

Drinking Water

	Total No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli	
			Probable Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)
Tap Water ...	165	157	8	-
From Filter House	79	57	20	15

Swimming Bath Water

	Total No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli		Plate Count	
			Probable Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Swimming Baths..	110	109	1	-	104	6

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER

In addition to the bacteriological quality of the water, it is necessary from time to time to have analyses made to ascertain whether or not the water contains harmful substances, e.g. metals such as lead, etc. During 1970, 8 samples of tap water and 2 samples of swimming bath water were sent for analysis and extracts from the reports are given below and on the next page.

EXTRACT OF REPORTS

(Results expressed in parts per million)

	5. 5.70	5. 5.70	5. 5.70	16. 6.70	16. 6.70	24.11.70	24.11.70	24.11.70
Total Solids in Solution ...	68	96	96	64	1.32	92	64	88
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins.	0.12	0.28	0.20	0.12	0.16			
" " " in 3 hours	0.24	0.56	0.16	0.24	0.32			
Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	0.025	0.025	0.02	0.025			
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.39	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.56			
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Combined Chlorine	10	11	11	9	12			
Free Chlorine	0.03	0.03	Nil	0.02	Nil			
Total Hardness (as CaCo$_3$) ...	30	56	52	28	84	42	24	43
Carbonate Hardness (as CaCo$_3$).	14	28	25	18	60	13	8	18
Calcium (as CaCo$_3$)	26	48	46	24	70	37	14	38
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.03	0.01	0.01
Copper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Total Iron	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.10			
Apparent Colour	2 Hazen Units	2 Hazen Units	1 Hazen Unit	Colourless	Practically colourless			
pH. Value	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	6.8	7.0	7.3
Fluoride (as F.)	0.027	0.028	0.031	-	-	0.021	0.050	0.023

EXTRACT OF REPORTS ON CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

(Results expressed in parts per million)

	6. 1. 70	24. 3. 70
Total Solids in Solution		
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 minutes		
" " " " in 3 hours		
Ammonia	Nil	0.18
Albuminoid Ammonia		
Nitrogen as Nitrates		
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil	Nil
Combined Chlorine		
Free Residual Chlorine	60	16.7
Free Carbon Dioxide		
Total Hardness (as CaCo$_3$)		
Carbonate Hardness (as CaCo$_3$)		
Calcium (as CaCo$_3$)		
Lead		
Copper		
Zinc		
Total Iron		
Apparent Colour		
pH. Value	4.8	7.1
Fluoride (as F.)		
Total Residual Chlorine	60	17.4

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Details of premises visited, number found to be infested, and information concerning treatment are given in the following table:-

Number of rodent operatives employed - 2.

Surface Treatment

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
(a) Number of properties in district	18,264	19
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	403	4
(c) Number of (b) infested by - rats	68	4
mice	238	-
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	160	4
(e) Number of (d) infested - rats	12	-
mice	17	-

Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

Information concerning the disinfection and disinfestation of premises carried out during the year is given in the following table:-

DISINFECTION (PREMISES)

Premises Disinfected			Single Rooms Disinfected		
No. of Whole Houses	No. of Ships	No. of Other Premises	In Houses	In Ships	In Other Premises
-	-	-	1 room 3 police cells	-	-

Articles Disinfected

Five beds and bedding; miscellaneous personal clothing.

INSECT PEST CONTROL

One hundred and eighty-eight premises were treated during the year for infestations of various insects. Public concern has for some time been increasing about the hazards from the use of pesticides, and a special meeting of the expert committee formed jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Health Organisation was convened in December, 1969. The committee in its report included a table summarising recommendations for acceptable daily intake tolerances and practical residue limits. An example of practical residue limits is DDT in whole milk (0.05 p.p.m.) and eggs shelled (0.05 p.p.m.).

The work of the committee is continuing and reports will from time to time be published concerning the use of insecticides. In the meanwhile, in the public health field, only Pyrethrum and some of the synthetic organic chemicals are used. Pyrethrum has held its own in spite of competition from the more persistent and potent synthetic insecticides because in the concentration used it is harmless to mammals.

DDT is one of the organochlorine insecticides and was the first of the synthetic insecticides to be used. It has proved to be of enormous value for fly and mosquito control and for bed bugs, lice, fleas and other insects. Its long lasting qualities were hailed as being of great importance, but experience has shown them to be a disadvantage. Many thousands of acres of soil are contaminated with this insecticide, which gets into streams, rivers and oceans. Many animals (including man) have small quantities of DDT stored in their body fat, and DDT has been found in the bodies of seals and penguins in the Antarctic where, so far as is known, this insecticide has never been used.

The use of DDT in agriculture and food storage was reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals in 1964 and 1969, and also many species of insects have developed resistance to it. The recommendations are now that it should no longer be used in domestic premises or gardens.

One of the organophosphorus insecticides in use at the present time is Malathion. It is moderately persistent except in damp conditions, and will remain effective for two to three months. Two grades of Malathion formulations are marketed - technical and premium. The premium grade is always recommended for use in food premises because it has a less unpleasant smell.

Arprocarb is one of the carbamate insecticides. It has a fairly rapid action on insects, similar to Pyrethrum in that the insects are first activated and then rapidly paralysed. It is fairly effective against most species of cockroaches.

Because of the persistence of some of the organochlorine and organophosphorus insecticides, the use of them in premises within the City has been restricted and they are being phased out. All domestic premises and food premises are treated with Pyrethrum, both in a liquid spray form and powder form. The Pyrethrum insect powder has a very wide range of uses and can be dusted on to persons without any risk to health.

In certain cases the use of some of the organochlorine insecticides is unavoidable, e.g. for cockroach control, but this insecticide is only applied in "dead spaces" such as ducts and sub floor spaces where animals and people do not have normal access.

The cost of insecticides, especially the safer ones, is not cheap, but in my opinion the increased cost of the safer ones is justified in three ways:-

(1) It is safer for the operator applying the insecticides.

(2) Very little risk to public health, both in the home and in food premises, results.

(3) No contamination of the environment is caused.

Insect Pest Control (cont'd.)

Eighty Corporation houses, 49 other houses, and 59 other premises were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides and 12 wasps' nests were destroyed. Fuller information is given in the table below.

Type of Premises Treated	Type of Infestation								Total
	Bugs	Fleas	Ants	Cock-roaches	Flies	Silver-fish	Precautionary	Others	
Corporation Houses	8	15	30	7	-	1	5	14	80
Other houses	3	13	14	7	-	1	8	3	49
Other premises	-	2	10	41	3	-	1	2	59
Totals	11	30	54	55	3	2	14	19	188

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Nil

SECTION "E"

PORT HEALTH

LANCASTER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

During the last year or so, the use made of the port has changed. The present principal users are small container ships sailing to and from the Isle of Man, and small tankers carrying liquid industrial wastes for discharge about 30 miles out to sea. Also in the last year the port has been used for the importation of grain. In consequence, the time spent at the port by the Health Inspector has increased.

The elaborate arrangements for health control required at a large port are not necessary at Glasson Dock.

Section I - Staff

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any Other Appointments held
John V. Dyer	Port M.O.H.	1. 9.68	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Divisional M.O.H., Health Division No. 2. M.O.H., Carnforth U.D.C. M.O.H., City of Lancaster. M.O.H., Lancaster R.D.C. M.O.H., Lunesdale R.D.C.
Frederick Shaw	Inspector to Port Health Authority	1.12.43	Cert. of R.S.I. & S.I. Joint Board; D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Lancaster.

Section II

Amount of Shipping Entering the District During the Year

Ships from	Number	Registered Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	22	6,450	1	17	-
Coastwise	442	92,518	-		-
Total	464	98,968	1	17	-

Section III

Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year

Passenger Traffic ...	Number of passengers	INWARDS ...	Nil
	Number of passengers	OUTWARDS ...	Nil
Cargo Traffic ...	Principal Imports:	Grain, Rock Asphalt, Fertiliser.	
	Principal Exports:	Scrap Metal, Slate.	

Principal Ports from which the ships arrive:-

Foreign:	Copenhagen, Mostaganen.
Coastwise:	Isle of Man, Northern Ireland.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued - 18.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1964

Part I of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Without mechanical power ..	10	4	-	-
With mechanical power ...	130	15	3	-
Other premises	1	1	1	-
Total ...	141	20	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred:-		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	4	3	-	-	-

(b) Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thonging (Footwear)	14	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops; Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public; Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
(a) No. of registered premises at end of year ...	181	430	44	58	7
(b) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year...	33	69	2	5	-
(c) No. of exemptions current at end of year:-					
Space (S.5 (2)) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

(d) No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 301

(e) Details of any prosecutions during year 1 - Section 2. Unsafe handrail.